

THE WORLD

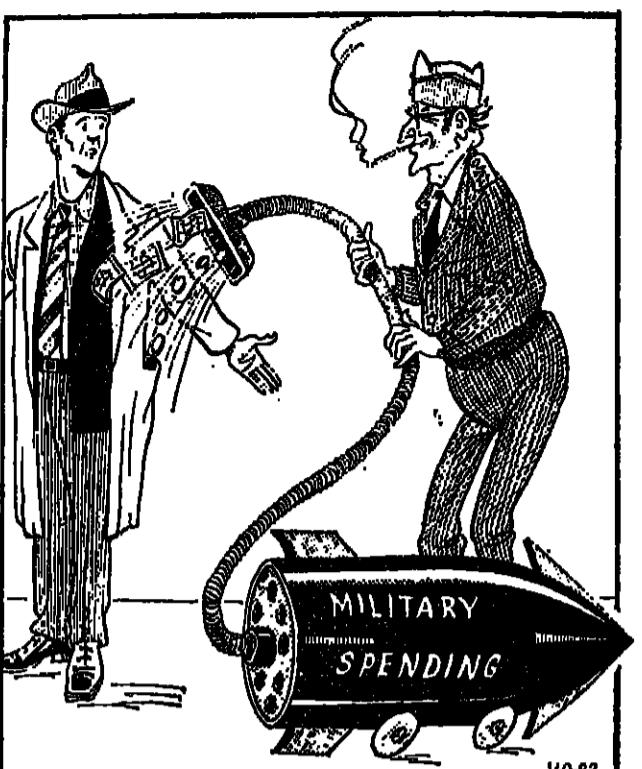
POLAND REJECTS INTERFERENCE

Warsaw. The Polish Parliament's Commission on Foreign Affairs has rejected attempts by the American administration and its NATO partners to interfere into the domestic affairs of the country.

According to the PAP news agency, the meeting of the commission which examined the country's foreign policy goals, was addressed by Deputy Foreign Minister Józef Wielgacz who noted that the Western powers, particularly the United States, fan up international ten-

sion and carry out aggressive policies against the countries of the socialist community, including Poland.

Concern was expressed at the meeting over the growing revisionist sentiment in West Germany, as reflected in the speeches made by the West German Minister of the Interior Friedrich Zimmermann. Józef Wielgacz stressed that Poland will consistently oppose revisionist sentiment and all attempts to disrupt political realities in Europe at the same time as continuing its support for detente.



Allow me to vacuum-clean you, sir. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

THE DELHI FORUM

(Continued from page 1) equal say in international credit and finance organizations.

The conference's final documents reflect the need for the

RACIALISM INHERENT IN USA POLICIES

New York. The public American organization, the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, has declared a nationwide campaign against political persecution in the United States in defence of human rights.

The Alliance has issued an appeal in which it says that racism and political reprisals have become an inalienable part of the anti-popular policy pursued by the American administration.

Throughout the nation, the Ku-Klux-Klan and pro-fascist groupings inspired by Reagan's onslaught on human rights are stepping up their unabated campaign of violence.

It is noted in the appeal that the Reagan administration con-

Nicaragua protests over American aid to Somoza gangs

Moscow. The Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua has issued a firm protest to the Reagan administration over the stepping up of criminal activities by the counter-revolutionary Somoza gangs who make use of military and financial backing from Washington.

According to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, the government of Nicaragua has sent two diplomatic notes to the US State Department in which it protests

against the White House aiding and abetting terrorist groupings who have entrenched themselves in bases in Honduras. During last January and February, the Somoza gangs carried out a number of armed attacks against border posts, villages and coffee plantations in Nicaragua, killing 58 Nicaraguan nationals, including three children aged between three and thirteen. Nine Nicaraguan border guards died heroically in clashes with the Somoza gangsters.

Developing nations. This general non-differentiating approach obscures the continuing neo-colonial exploitation of developing countries at the hands of the capitalist nations and of their transnational corporations and blurs the crucial feature distinguishing the foreign economic links of the socialist countries with developing states, i.e. their fair and mutually profitable nature.

At the same time, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are prepared to make a constructive contribution towards the creation of a new international economic order on a democratic and fair basis. This contribution will include operations aimed at creating favourable political conditions for reaching these goals as well as help in speeding up the development of young independent and technological cooperation with those of the latter countries who are devoid of such aid.

As regards the creation of favourable political conditions Soviet actions fully conform to Indira Gandhi's appeal that "the nuclear powers do not use nuclear weapons under any circumstances and do not resort to a threat of using nuclear weapons, do hold negotiations on disarmament with a view to reaching accord in this field". This was specifically stressed in the Soviet congratulatory message to the summit, which noted that "in seeking the implementation of their legitimate aspirations the non-aligned nations can always bank on the socialist system which have a grave impact on the development of the capitalist system which have a positive solution".

Many delegates to the conference talked of the continuing deterioration in the economic outlook of the developing countries. Their general debt, which stood at 87,000 million dollars in the early 70s, topped 400,000 million last year. Annually they have to part with 100,000 mil-

lion in interest payments to the West. The trade terms laid down by their "Western partners" and the discriminatory protectionist barriers have resulted in the developing nations having accumulated another 100,000 million dollars in payment deficits. The non-aligned states are obviously disappointed that their hopes for the establishment of fair economic relations in the world after the Cancún, Ottawa and Versailles conferences were dashed by the negative attitude of the Western industrialized nations. The imperialist states, chiefly America, are working hard to perpetuate the economic backwardness of the developing nations. Washington would like the non-alignment movement to turn into a docile tool for the protection of American "global vital interests".

This was stressed, with a certain basing on cynicism, by State Secretary G. Shultz in his February 24 Atlanta address. Dwelling on "American policy towards the developing nations he emphasized it aimed to create in those countries conditions for economic development, security and freedom

VIEWPOINT

Boris SMIRNOV

DELHI FORUM: PEACE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS ARE INSEPARABLE

The current dangerous world situation brought about by the aggressive policy of the imperialist states led by America has a direct bearing on the interests of the non-aligned nations. Indira Gandhi noted at the opening of the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries that "non-alignment is not neutral, it stands for national independence and freedom, for peace and avoidance of confrontation, for equality among nations and the democratization of international relations, economic and political. It wants global cooperation for development on the basis of mutual benefit". She duly concluded that "development, independence, disarmament and peace are closely related, without peace all our dreams of development turn to ashes".

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THE WORLD

GOVERNORS CRITICIZE THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington. According to the US press, the Washington conference of the National Association of governors has given the White House a vote of no-confidence.

The governors' main demand was for a sharp cutback in military spending which will amount to 1,000,000 million dollars over the next five years. They also condemned the "new federalism" programme. Washington hopes this programme will relieve it of any responsibility for solving critical domestic socio-economic problems by passing the buck to the local organs while, at the same time drastically reducing the amount of federal aid to states.

Describing the resolutions passed at the conference as exceptionally important, the AP stresses that the governors have never been so outspoken on matters of the federal budget before or more critical of an administration's military expenditure policy.

The investigations which continue in Egypt into the illegal deals of Ismael Sadat, a brother of the former Egyptian president, have resulted in new scandalous revelations.

Egyptian judicial authorities have demanded maximum punishment for three government ministers accused of involvement in a huge corruption network headed by Ismael Sadat.

According to Reuter, the three government members concerned were supply minister Ahmed Nour, industry minister Fouad Zaghloul and communications minister Soliman Natwalli Soliman.

Mr Nour was accused of conspiring with Ismael's eldest son Salat to import contaminated meat at a time when Egypt had plenty of good meat to spare.

The court said that Nour and Salat had attempted to import a two-million-pound (2.4-million-dollar) shipment of tomato sauce of which about a quarter had been pilfered and about one-fifth was inedible.

The minister was also blamed for awarding the Sadat family a 7.5 million-pound (nine-million-dollar) contract to supply chickens, none of which ever arrived.

The court said Mr Soliman provided the Sadat family with many telephone lines and radio links that the family communication channels were only half as extensive as those enjoyed by the entire government.

Mr Zaghloul was accused of diverting large amounts of iron and steel to Sadat family enterprises when he was chairman of the State Steel Corporation. Last month the court sentenced 58-year-old Salat Sadat and three of his sons to a year's detention for frauds alleged to have netted 125 million Egyptian pounds (150 million US dollars). In a 161-page document explaining its verdict the court described Salat and his sons as "a mafia gang which sprang up and spread corruption everywhere".

Young people under thirty make up nearly 65 per cent of the unemployed in Greece.

Dmitry USTINOV: 'We are strong enough to defend our own interests'

(Continued from page 1) of a similar will in our partners and the stubborn unwillingness on the Western side to look for mutually acceptable solutions. This is also characteristic of the widely publicized American "zero option" which would seem, was just put forward because we cannot and will never accept it in so far as it amounts to an option directed against the Soviet Union.

One gets the impression that Dmitry Ustinov went on, in drawing out the talks. Washington actions fully conform to Indira Gandhi's appeal that "the nuclear powers do not use nuclear weapons under any circumstances and do not resort to a threat of using nuclear weapons, do hold negotiations on disarmament with a view to reaching accord in this field".

This was specifically stressed in the Soviet congratulatory message to the summit, which noted that "in seeking the implementation of their legitimate aspirations the non-aligned nations can always bank on the socialist system which have a grave impact on the development of the capitalist system which have a positive solution".

FACTS and EVENTS

According to the West German DDP agency, reporting from Buenos Aires, Nazi war criminal Walter Kutschner, alias "Mafioso Olmo", was seen at Miramar, Argentina. He is responsible for the death of over 2,500 Polish citizens during World War II.

South Africa is planning to buy a military satellite system from the USA, France-Press agency reports from Johannesburg.



The USA is trying to gain a firm foothold in Lebanon. The "Al-Hada" weekly underscores the close relationship between the Israeli armed invasion and the arrival of American troops in Lebanon. Press reports indicate that at present US Marines are in control of the strategically important Beirut International Airport and of the highway leading to the south of the country.

Photo AP-TASS

PEOPLE

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AMERICA 'EXPORTS DICTATORS'

New York. Since World War II the United States has exported a whole generation of dictators from US Army command and staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, writes the "Progressive" magazine in a recent issue. This would seem to fit the "programme for democracy and public diplomacy" declared by the Reagan

administration. The US Secretary of State George Shultz admitted recently that the programme provides for "training leaders" for foreign states, which in effect amounts to moulding military and political leaders of significance from countries which are in Washington's favour.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

LIES ENTER SECOND EDITION

Commenting on the publication by the Pentagon of the second edition of its propaganda pamphlet, "The Soviet Military Power", Krasnaya Zvezda says:

Like its predecessor, this new edition of the Pentagon pamphlet contains a lot of false information, it indulges in shameless manipulation of the facts and in groundless assertions about America's alleged military backwardness.

The authors say, for example, that at the moment the US Air Force has 241 B-52 bombers. However, an appendix to the SALT-2 Treaty signed by former President Carter, puts the number of these bombers at 574. It is also well known that since then the United States has not gone in for discarding these planes on a massive scale.

Facts are similarly distorted in the Pentagon evaluation of the number of warheads mounted on Soviet missiles.

The publication of the pamphlet shows yet again that while in Washington now there is little concern over equilibrium or equal security for the two sides, there is great anxiety over how to justify the deployment of new American mass destruction weapons, achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

GROUNDLESS INVENTION

TASS analyst Vladimir Savov writes: There has been speculation in the political circles of NATO countries on the theme that the victory of the CDG/CSU bloc in the parliamentary elections in the FRG will, allegedly, compel the Soviet Union to make concessions at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Such speculations are absolutely groundless, stresses V. Savov. The Soviet Union is prepared for a just mutually acceptable solution to the question of the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments taking into consideration of course the armaments of Britain and France. But the Soviet Union will not agree to disarm unilaterally on the basis of Reagan's pseudo-zero option.

The hopes that NATO can start displaying new US medium-range missiles in Western Europe and that the Geneva talks will continue as nothing happened are also illusory. This amounts to premeditated deception of the public, an attempt to mislead people. The appearance of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe would tear the ground from under the talks on nuclear weapons.

STAKING ON A LOSING CARD

Commenting on the White House intention to give an extra 60,000,000 dollars in aid to the reactionary regime in El Salvador, PRAVDA points out that one gets the impression that the American plans to intensify interference into the affairs of that country is but one aspect of the "overall revision" of American policy in Central America ordered by President Reagan.

Washington is waking up to the fact that its policy is leading into a dead end in Central America. But to get out of the impasse it continues to resort to the same old power politics in its reluctance to consider the will of the peoples living in the area and in its desire to interfere in their internal affairs.

USA: RESISTANCE TO 'CALIFORNIANS'

America's "Eastern establishment", which ceded power at the 1980 presidential elections, privately wants to get its own back, stresses A. Kokoshin, in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

This monopoly grouping is against the current mammoth redistribution of tax revenues via the military budget in favour of Texas, California, the "Deep" South and other regions. In preparing its revenge, it relies chiefly on Democratic politicians. One gets the impression though that this party is far inferior organizationally to the Republicans. It has no clear leader on foreign, military and economic policy, Kokoshin points out. Still one can expect growing resistance from many political quarters and from the broad mass of the people who are fed up with Reaganomics, Kokoshin points out.

ROMAN MINT IN BULGARIA

Workers digging the ground for the foundation of a new hotel in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia have unearthed unusual structures. The archaeologists who arrived on the site have established that in the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. this was the site of a citadel from which a

large number of coins of the Roman emperors governed the surrounding area. Another discovery at the site is a mint where Roman coins were struck. The archaeologists have found tools, bellows and charcoal used by ancient mint workers, as well as a number of coins

OF INTEREST

Hang-gliders for variety

Wishing to attract as many holiday-makers as possible, the owners of resorts in the Swiss Alps spare no money or effort in their introduction of various novelties. To those who are tired of cable cars, helicopters, horse-drawn sledges and other conventional vehicles, they offer a new means of conveyance - hang-gliders. The "parasail" which is operated by an experienced pilot, can ferry one passenger together with his skies from slope to slope.

Alcoholics involuntary

On a routine examination of his cows one fine day the English farmer Albert Friday suddenly became aware of a strange smell of alcohol. The vet who was urgently called found that both farm animals had taken place in the animals' stomach which regularly produced alcohol from virtually any food, even mucilage.

MONTMARTRE TO UNDERGO 'TREATMENT'

Montmartre, Parisian famous bohemian quarter, is to undergo a "treatment course".

The houses of Montmartre stand on hills under which runs a whole network of stone quarries. Even in the mid-19th century many people lost their lives by falling down unexpectedly formed crevasses, and attempts were made to reinforce the hills. The present-day residents of Montmartre, which is a quarter boasting many historically important buildings, have come across a plan of the layout of the old quarries, compiled in 1859. To preserve the buildings from destruction it is proposed to pump under pressure cement solution into the old quarries and tunnels.

After undergoing a special cure, Montmartre has now regained its reputation as a tourist attraction.

Round the Soviet Union

ASSEMBLY WORK HAS BEGUN ON A BOILER AND TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE FIRST POWER UNIT AT THE NERYUNGRI HEAT AND POWER PLANT IN YAKUTIA, IN EASTERN SIBERIA. The plant will start providing power for projects in the south Yakut territorial production complex by the end of the year.

TO DATE THE TYUMEN GAS FIELDS IN WESTERN SIBERIA HAVE YIELDED 1,000,000 MILLION CUBIC METRES OF GAS. The Medvezhye field alone produced nearly 300,000 million cu m.

SKELETONS OF MAMMOTS, WHICH ONCE ROAMED PRESENT-DAY NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE ICE AGE, HAVE BEEN UNCOVERED IN A SAND QUARRY.

KIROVSK FORESTRY EXPERTS HAVE BEGUN LAYING OUT PISTACHIO PLANTATIONS ON THE MOUNTAINOUS TERRACES OF THE FERGANA RANGE. It is planned to add 500 hectares to the area of pistachio forest there. There are over 130 species of different plants in the mountains of this Central Asian republic. This year there are plans to harvest up to 1,000,000 kg of pistachios, 3,000,000 kg of cherry plums and apples as well as a large amount of berries, etc.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE FIRST FURNACE HAS BEGUN AT THE OSKOL ELECTRIC METALLURGICAL COMBINE IN THE BELYAROD REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. When the first section of the electric steel shop at Oskol is completed this December the combine will produce 723,000 tonnes of non-furnace steel annually, which is widely used in the manufacture of bearings, piping and power equipment.

A READER OF THE HISTORY OF THE FAR EAST, THE FIRST EDITION OF ITS KIND TO HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY, DEALS WITH THE FOUR-CENTURY-OLD HISTORY OF RUSSIA'S EASTERN PROVINCES. Spanning the period from 17th century to this day it tells of the life and work of the Russian pioneers Yerofei Khabarov, Savonov, Deshevov, Vladimir Afanasev, Vlasis Bering and Stepan Krasnenikov.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOCIAL POLICY IN ACTION

During the 9th and 10th five-year plan periods (1971-75, 1976-80) this country implemented the largest programme for raising the living standards of its people ever undertaken in the history of the Soviet state, writes the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOROBRAZOVANIYE magazine. Almost twice as much money as in the previous decade was spent on this purpose. The national economy was raised, wages and salaries of the medium bracket factory and office workers in all branches of the national economy were raised. In 1982 the average monthly wage of factory and office workers went up almost 1.5 times compared to the 1970 figures. Remuneration for collective farmers, notes the magazine, grew still higher rates.

In the 70s minimal pensions were increased for factory, office workers and collective farmers, and the living conditions of the veterans of the Great Patriotic War were improved. Grants for students at university, colleges and at vocational training schools went up. The production of consumer goods increased almost twofold as compared to the previous decade. The above are just some of the basic results deriving from the implementation of the social programme, concludes the magazine.

SPACE OF HELP TO METALLURGY

Outer space is of help to geologists, seismologists, historians, meteorologists and firemen. But can it be of help to metallurgy? All the orbital achievements in making



A helicopter shipping pylons for the power lines which will supply electricity to the new oil and gas fields of Siberia.

SIBERIAN RICHES

Siberia has plentiful resources of oil and gas. Last year a record 500,000 million cu m of gas were extracted there. Five of the Siberian gas plants are included among the largest deposits in the country and the world.

Siberia contains trillions of cu m of gas. It is the starting point of major gas pipelines, among them the export Urengoy-Pom

ry-Uzhgorod pipeline, which will deliver Siberian gas to Western Europe. Already two-thirds of the 4,500 km line have been built.

It will be completed late this year and by the beginning of 1984 gas will be provided to West Germany, France, Italy and other countries.

Soviet experts believe that

prospecting for oil and gas in



A drilling crew at the Samator oil deposit in Western Siberia.

SUBWAY: 150 KILOMETRES PER HOUR

At a testing range to be built near Moscow subway trains will be able to develop speeds of up to 150 kilometres per hour. As yet the underground expresses have only approached the 100 km/h mark.

The need for the high-speed testing range (its project has just been approved) is explained by the tremendous popularity of the subway with the public and the growing scope of its operations. In Moscow, for instance, the subway carries 7.5 million passengers a day. It has a total length of about 200 kilometres.

It is also important for other

METAL FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Soviet cities that have subways — Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Tashkent, Charkov and Yerevan — to operate trains at higher speeds. Subways are being planned and built also for other industrial centres that have a population exceeding one million. By 1986 the network of subway lines in the country will exceed 450 kilometres.

The testing range near Moscow — a ring 5.5 kilometres long — will be used to test not only high-speed trains but also modern communications equipment, automatic block and automatic control systems.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Board, this country produced 147 million tonnes of high-quality steel last year. Its annual production will go up to reach 168 million tonnes by the end of the current five-year plan period.

chemical and physical reactions are linked with "unearthy" substances. Some substances, for example, which are impossible to mix on earth, are mixed quite easily in weightlessness,

Many experiments have already been carried in the Spav and Kislav ovens installed in the sputnik stations, writes the Yuryevets magazine.

In order to combat these diseases successfully, it is necessary to study the common regularities in their development.

For instance, to find out to what extent the development of these diseases is caused by factors of the external environment, specialists have employed methods from classical epidemiology, which has given rise to a new discipline in modern medicine, the epidemiology of non-infectious diseases.

The research, whose results were awarded the State Prize in 1982, began some 20 to 25 years ago. In 1954 expeditions set out for Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Siberia, and the Far East to study for the first time the regional patterns in cancer incidence. Also in those years, specialists in different regions, contrasting climate, geographical location, and other characteristics concentrated on atherosclerosis, the cause of most diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Looking for answers to the question of whether cancer is hereditary, Moscow cancer specialists examined nearly 18,000 patients in six hundred patients in Moscow alone.

As a result of a five-year observation of a large group of people, they clearly revealed the part played by high blood pressure in the development of the stroke. The implementation of an active programme to combat this disease inevitably leads to a considerable decrease in the incidence of strokes from 37 to 37 percent compared with the control group.

The new approach to the study of illnesses which plague modern man has allowed the scientists to study them most thoroughly, to predict the incidence of these diseases, to reveal the factors of risk of their combination, and to plan preventive measures.

CAN NON-INFECTIOUS EPIDEMICS BE COMBATTED?

In this second half of our century, the main danger to health comes from non-infectious diseases such as

Round the Soviet Union

Siberia is still in its infancy. To illustrate, in prospecting for deposits in Eastern Siberia located beyond the Yenisei River, only 70 centimetres of prospecting wells have been drilled per each square kilometre. In the Tyumen Region in Western Siberia, which is now responsible for nearly the entire growth in nationwide oil and gas production (last year the first thousand million tonnes of oil were extracted here), there are six metres of wells per square kilometre, or twenty times less than there were in the old Soviet oil regions. The vast expanses of Siberia still hide new and possibly major discoveries.

While a team of six to ten persons takes an entire shift to unload a car, the robot can handle it in about two hours and can easily lift freight weighing 200 kg.

Leningrad industrial and urban authorities plan to introduce comprehensive automation in all arduous operations. The number of working manipulators has already reached 90, and by the end of the 1984 period there will be 7,000 of them. A parallel development is the training and refining of experts at technical colleges in the robots.

This ancient tower, named Kiek-in-de-Kok ("look into kitchens") — in view of its height it was supposed to be possible to see into the kitchens of neighbouring houses is one of the many fortified towers which used to guard with their guns the approaches to Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Estonia.

The tower was built in 1475 and was a fortification achievement of the time. Ammunition was kept in the lower floor, while the other five floors could accommodate as many as 30 guns. It was one of the most powerful fortresses in the Baltic with walls almost four metres thick and 40 metres high. Only once were the walls breached during combat, and a hole made through which, according to one medieval source,

A LOAD HANDLING ROBOT

The Institute of Railways in Leningrad has sent its newly invented robot to work on the Oktjabrskaya-Moscow-Leningrad Railway in the stevedore. Tests have shown that the robot can outdo even the best teams handling refrigerator cars.

While a team of six to ten persons takes an entire shift to unload a car, the robot can handle it in about two hours and can easily lift freight weighing 200 kg.

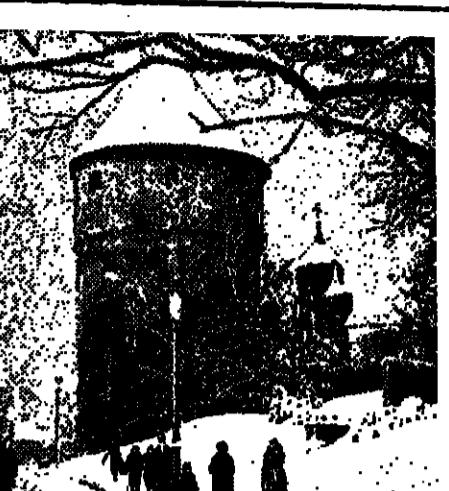
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Places to visit

TALLINN'S TOWER



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Science and technology

BLAST BENEFITS GEOLOGISTS

A mechanized layer of linear charges developed at the Geophysics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences will help accelerate and facilitate seismic prospecting.

The simple device is attached to a tractor and lays up to 24 kilometres of charge cable an hour. The explosions do no harm to the environment as only a barely visible dent remains on the surface of the ground, providing, however, complete coverage of the area being surveyed.

Ten workers were released in a seismic team of the Crimean geophysical expedition, where the layer was tested. The geologists learnt of the oil and gas distribution over complex rock structures easier than by using conventional techniques.

VIEWPOINT

HOUSING—A TOP PRIORITY

Oleg ZHAGAR, Chief of the Housing Department, Board Member of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture at the State Committee of the USSR for Construction, talks to our correspondent.

Q. This country is unsurpassed as far as scale and rates of housing construction are concerned. So what necessitated the recently published Resolution issued by the CPSU Central Committee on measures to implement plans for housing and social construction?

A. The scale of housing construction in the USSR represents a great social achievement. In the 1970s alone we built more housing than the total area of urban housing in existence in the early 1960s. With every five-year period, more than 50 million people are given better flats: 38.1 million in 1971-1975 and 31.1 million in 1976-1980. At present about 80 per cent of our urban population live in self-contained apartments. Nonetheless, the housing problem remains serious for the following reasons.

The Soviet State inflicted a half-destroyed urban housing. We had to overcome the consequences of World War I, of the Civil War, and later — of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, when the Nazis completely or partially destroyed and burnt 1,717 big and small towns and over 70 thousand villages.

Huge sums of money as well as material and labour resources were spent on the restoration of housing.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that housing construction had been undertaken on a wide scale and would continue in the same vein. Over the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985) it is planned to build 380 million square metres of housing. Since the beginning of the period more than 210 million square metres have already been commissioned. About 20 million people improved their housing conditions.

What's the time, Sun?

Researchers at the History Museum have done an exciting reconstruction job on a suit of armour belonging to one of Dmitry Donets' warriors.

The assembly of equipment has begun on the 3,000 m rolling mill now under construction at the Zhdanov steel plant, in the Ukraine.

The new plant is designed to produce 2.5 million tonnes of frost-resistant heat-treated sheet steel for large-diameter pipes, annually.

Until recently, due to lack of documentation and to conflicting historical accounts, we only had an incomplete knowledge of the arms used by the Russians who fought Mongol-Tatars at the Battle of Kulikovo.

A small group of enthusiasts decided to make a detailed study of the old icon, "The Miracle of St George and the Snake", in which the golden suit of armour worn by St George is shown in careful detail. Drawings were done of the suit from which the plates of "armour" were later modelled. They were then sewn on to leather to give the basic pattern being taken from old reproductions. When a museum employee donned the armour it was pronounced to be an excellent likeness to the original in the icon.

Text and photo by Anatoly MIKHAILIN



Text and photo by Anatoly MIKHAILIN

THE SONGS FROM THE MAGTAAL ENSEMBLE

Buryatian musical folkloric features on a record released by the firm of Melodia. The music includes traditional ritual songs from the Osh-Khorog Highway, in the foothills of the Kyrgyz-Art Pass, has now been made safe by an anti-avalanche system.

A high-altitude dam, a system of stone-traps and a multi-level gallery made for steady traffic in this important road to Kyrgyzia.

The heavy mud-slides and

avalanches which used to hold up traffic for hours on end on the road, are no longer a danger.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Board, this country produced 147 million tonnes of high-quality steel last year. Its annual production will go up to reach 168 million tonnes by the end of the current five-year plan period.

cardiac ischaemia, heart attacks, high blood pressure, strokes, and cancer, writes ZDOROVY magazine.

In order to combat these diseases successfully, it is necessary to study the common regularities in their development.

For instance, to find out to what extent the development of these diseases is caused by factors of the external environment, specialists have employed methods from classical epidemiology, which has given rise to a new discipline in modern medicine, the epidemiology of non-infectious diseases.

The research, whose results were awarded the State Prize in 1982, began some 20 to 25 years ago. In 1954 expeditions set out for Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Siberia, and the Far East to study for the first time the regional patterns in cancer incidence. Also in those years, specialists in different regions, contrasting climate, geographical location, and other characteristics concentrated on atherosclerosis, the cause of most diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Looking for answers to the question of whether cancer is hereditary, Moscow cancer specialists examined nearly 18,000 patients in six hundred patients in Moscow alone.

chemical and physical reactions are linked with "unearthy" substances. Some substances, for example, which are impossible to mix on earth, are mixed quite easily in weightlessness,

Many experiments have already been carried in the Spav and Kislav ovens installed in the sputnik stations, writes the Yuryevets magazine.

In order to combat these diseases successfully, it is necessary to study the common regularities in their development.

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cardiac ischaemia, heart attacks, high blood pressure, strokes, and cancer, writes ZDOROVY magazine.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Film version of Bondarev novel

Movie directors Alexander Alow and Vladimir Novikov who made "Belarus-43" are now shooting "The Shore", a film based on the novel of the same name by the Soviet writer Yuri Bondarev (Mosfilm Studios).

The dramatic story centres on the love of a Soviet Army Lieutenant, Vadim Nikitin, for a German girl, Emma, Herbert. They meet during the final days of the war in a small German town and then again thirty years later in Hamburg by which time the former army officer had become a well-known writer.

Our correspondent Alexander Donsol talked to the two directors during a break in the shooting.

Why have we picked on this work? — says Alexander Alow, primarily because in Yuri Bondarev's book the personal and common human feelings intertwine. The love story between Nikitin and Emma deals with human relations in the modern world, relations between nations, problems of peace and with the struggle against the threat of a new war which



Natalya Belokhvostikova as Emma and Boris Shcherbakov as Nikitin in the film "The Shore".

would destroy love and main human destinies. There is something else that tangibly influenced our choice. "The Shore" links human fate with the current of history. The human being experiences moments of high tension when he or she comes into contact with a sharp turning point in history, as, for instance, the past war which revealed all human qualities

particularly clearly. Non-acceptance of the Nazi ideology and of hatred of humanity in any form represents one of the basic themes of the novel. We want this idea to ring out loud and clear in our film.

We were also attracted to "The Shore" in view of its human interest, complex characters, and original plot, said Neumov in conclusion.

FACTS and EVENTS

Arts. A student club named after Svetoslav Roerich, honorary member of the Academy of Arts of the USSR, has been set up in Delhi on the initiative of young painters, architects and graphic artists.

Theatre. The Harvard Repertory Theatre has mounted a production of Chekhov's "Three Sisters".

Festivals. A nationwide Soviet music festival has ended in Tallinn, capital of Estonia. Taking part were leading groups and soloists from the Russian Federation, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Latvia, Georgia, Lithuania, and Estonia who performed new works by over 150 composers from all the Union republics.

Guest performances. A song and dance ensemble from Chuvashia, an autonomous republic in the Volga Region, is now on tour of Italy. Featured on its programme are a lot of national folk tunes as well as semi-forgotten melodies of the past. It selected its best numbers for the tour.

Paintings and drawings by Yevsei Moiseyenko



Yevsei Moiseyenko, the famous Soviet artist, has been exhibiting his works on a regular basis at art exhibitions since 1948. At present, a one-man show by Moiseyenko is on view in Moscow on the second floor of the Central Artist Club at 14/10 Krymskaya Embankment. This exhibition, which only includes half of the artist's total output, is a very large one. The 400 items on display — thematic canvas,

BRAVO, MUSCOVITES!

"Bravo, Muscovites", exclaimed the people of Belgrade cheering Soviet artists.

With the last notes of a melody the audience burst into an ovation. This was how audiences of the Belgrade Popular Theatre said "thank you" to Bolshoi soloists Natalya Besmertnova and Alexander Bogatyryov who danced the leads in Adam's ballet "Giselle". This was a wonderful soiree performed for Yugoslav ballet lovers...

This year there have already been several guest performances by Bolshoi artists in Belgrade and other Yugoslav cities.

Soloists N. Troitskaya and V. Pyavko performed success-

fully in the opera "Tosca", G. Puccini, and M. Leoncavallo's "Andrea Chénier". T. Kirennikov danced in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

The Yugoslav press praised the symphony orchestra of the Belgrade Philharmonic and Moscow conductor V. V. Nikitin for their accompaniment. Tchaikovsky's violin and orchestra concerto and Skryabin's third piano concerto were performed.

The success exceeded expectations: the orchestra received honorary award for best concert of the year.

Soviet-made optical instruments are highly popular in

BUSINESS

Soviet optical instruments abroad

Foreign markets are familiar with Soviet movie projectors, exposure meters, enlargers, lenses and other optical items. This is borne out by the contracts signed every year for the delivery of Soviet optical instruments. Thus, the Turkish firm of Urasafinport recently signed a contract for a consignment of amateur photographic instruments. This firm has been buying Soviet optical goods since 1968 on an ever increasing scale.

Soviet optical products have been attracting new customers. Thus, a batch of optical physical instruments was purchased last year by the Japanese Mitutoyo firm.

SALZGITTER

ON THE SOVIET MARKET

Salzgitter, West Germany, in discussing with its Soviet counterpart participation in a number of projects, our correspondent was told by Peter Busse, head of the company's representation office in Moscow. For example, we are interested in a project dealing with extraction and transportation of energy fuels from large deposits in the Soviet Union. The project of making liquid and gaseous fuels from Siberian brown coals looks quite promising. Salzgitter is prepared to offer new technology for transporting solid fuels through pipelines.

Salzgitter's activity on the Soviet market was successful in the 1981-82 fiscal year, noted Peter Busse. The cost of Soviet orders was 385 million DM, 22 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Steel and pipe contracts made up a considerable share. Late in 1982 our concern together with the West German Hoesch firm signed a contract with the Soviet Union for 100 thousand tonnes of pipes for pipelines to be delivered during the first six months of 1983. Together with LGA-Castechnik, we are designing and will supply the equipment for the processing of condensate gas to be installed in a gas-processing complex in Orenburg. Salzgitter is taking part in building the Oskol integrated iron-and-steel works and several chemical enterprises.

The CMEA committee for cooperation in the field of material and technical supply has met in Kiev to consider progress in the implementation of the long-term cooperation programme of CMEA member-countries relating to the saving of fuel, energy and raw materials.

Concert Hall of the Central Tourist House, (146 Leninsky Prospekt), 14 — Marcelle Lafrovna accompanied by the Album pop group (Czechoslovakia).

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